

mediately the extension of the hostilities to the territories thus neutralized as well as the making of them as a base for operations of war.

**Mission of Civilization.**  
"As early as August 1, 1914, in those days of anguish when the German aggression menaced even our existence, Belgium did not lose sight of the mission of civilization that she had assumed in far-off Africa, and she invited the powers to neutralize all the colonies of the belligerent states included in the conventional Basin of the Congo, that is to say, not including Belgian Congo which has since its origin, been under the regime of neutrality—French, Spanish, African, British East Africa, German Kamerun and German East Africa.

"In view of the mission of civilization common to the colonizing nations, wrote the minister of foreign affairs on August 7, 1914, the Belgian government desires, through feelings of humanity, not to extend the field of hostilities to Central Africa. It will therefore take no initiative in inflicting such a blow on the civilization of that region, and the military forces that it possesses there will not enter into action except they be forced to repulse a direct attack against its African possessions.

"This proposition, better than any other symptom, shows with what serenely our little country accepted the supreme sacrifice imposed by the law of honor and regard for the right. The sacrifice was of greater merit because at the moment that this attitude was adopted, the Belgian government was well aware that in Africa it disposed of military forces that permitted it to chastise there the aggressor of Belgium and take revenge for the reverse that was found everywhere at the beginning of the European campaign, the Belgian army numerically much inferior to the German army.

"But the act of Berlin, like the treaty of neutralization of 1864, only constituted to the eyes of Germany a scrap of paper, while the Belgian troops in Congo abstained from all acts of hostility, the Germans prepared for war and, on August 22, 1914, they strongly attacked without previous summons, the Belgian port of Lukunda, on the Lake Tanganyika.

"It was thus that, by deliberate act of the Germans and in violation of the reserve that we were observing, the hostilities between Germany and Belgium extended to Africa.

"War being forced upon it, the Belgian government could no longer hesitate in doing its duty.

**Belgium Takes Action.**  
"On hearing the news of the brutal aggression against Lukunda, the Belgian government sent the following instructions to the authorities of the Congo:

"In view of the direct attacks by the Germans against the colony of the Belgian Congo and particularly against the Belgian port of Lukunda, the government commands you to take all military measures for the defense of the Belgian territory.

"Consequently you can authorize the entrance of the British troops in Belgian territory, accept the offer of passage for the Belgian troops in Rhodesia, undertake, in co-operation with the British troops or by means only of Belgian troops, all offensive action that the defense of the integrity of our colonial territory demands.

"Belgian Congo has common frontiers with two German colonies: German East Africa, which it touches for a distance of eight degrees, and Kamerun, which, since 1912, has projected to the Belgian frontier two 'cantennas' taken from the French Congo, at the juncture of the Ubangi and the Lohaye and at the juncture of the Sangha and the river Congo.

"It was necessarily in these regions, where the two states were in contact, that the military events took place.

"In the first phase of the war, the Belgian colonial troops participated in conjunction with the French troops in the basin of the Sangha. The Belgians sent there a contingent of infantry with artillery, and an armed boat which supported the action of the troops in the navigable part of the river. The press communicates have described the operations in this region. Each combat was another success for the Belgians, the black troops led by a few Belgian officers, covering themselves with glory. After 16 months of marching and incessant struggles in forests and swamps, in a

## STARS IN FILMDOM



region void of resources and defended at each step by a furious adversary, the Belgian troops, on July 23, 1915, effected their triumphal entry, with the British and French troops, into Yambio, war capital of the German colony of Kamerun, more than 1,000 kilometers from their point of departure at the Belgian Congo frontier.

**Infantry Forces Only.**  
"While the Belgian column sent against the Kamerun was doing glorious work in the field," continued M. Renkin, "the troops of the east, resisted heroically the vain attempts to violate our frontier by troops of German East Africa and by bands of native thieves employed by them.

"The military forces of Belgian Congo consisted solely of infantry organized in companies of various strength spread over the whole of the territory and having the one and essential mission to maintain order in the interior. Mention must be made of a few pieces of artillery of low caliber and the existence of so-called artillery and engineers, charged with the guard and occupation of the fortified work which had been built there.

"It was not an army, but rather an organized police force justly called the 'Public Force.' This shows more than any argument the confidence that the Belgian government placed in the frontier, and its resolution to conform strictly to the spirit of the act of Berlin of 1885.

"The theater of war was 2,000 kilometers from the ocean, right in the center of Africa. Therefore for the carrying out of this campaign, material means were necessary. The program was first to assure the defense of the frontier so as to allow the Belgian troops to be organized. But the Belgians offered occasion to these troops of distinguishing themselves in many combats from the thousand kilometers to the south of Lake Tanganyika, up to the borders of Uganda at the north of Lake Kivu, the German troops inflicted the attacks; these troops were surprised and of excellent formation, comprising a large proportion of Europeans. The latter consisted in the first place, of a contingent sent from Germany on the occasion of the exhibition at Dar-es-Salaam and of the inauguration of the railway from the Indian ocean to

Tanganyika, who found themselves in the colony when war was declared. In the second place, the cruiser 'Koenigsberg' had been sunk by the British navy in the river Rufiji, and her crew joined the European troops held up at Dar-es-Salaam and the numerous Europeans who composed the European staff. The larger part of the forces were formed with the aid of black troops, well-armed and well-provisioned.

**Germany Was Prepared.**  
"State after of Germany's African colonies was so well prepared for the undertaking of a long war.

"From September, 1914, by means of taking away men from the straits of the interior while still leaving there a sufficient number of men to most any eventually the Belgians concentrated strong forces on the eastern frontier of the Congo, and until April, 1916, for twenty months, all the activity of the colony was devoted to the organization of the 'Eastern Troops.'

"Think of the effort it must have cost to effect the transport, all carried on men's backs, along caravan routes starting from the terminus of the navigable part of the Congo for all goods arriving by the west coast or taking the path of the Uganda from Lake Victoria for the goods sent by the east coast of the trouble to bring in the sense of action the war material, and food, for an army in the midst of its organization, right at the extremity of its lines of communication, 600 kilometers from its base.

"These brief indications will suffice to show the superhuman effort imposed upon the Belgians by the German aggression in Africa.

"The tribunes of this gigantic work have contributed to demonstrate once more Belgian energy and tenacity. Among them should be mentioned M. Henry, governor general of the Congo, M. General Tombreur, entrusted with the high command of the forces posted in front of German East Africa, Colonel Mottier, commanding the troops of the north, Lieutenant Colonel de Klerck, commanding the troops of the south, and also the high-ranking staff of the railways of Upper Congo to the big African lake, Mr. Adam. The latter showed a colonial career already long by a master stroke at the beginning of the war, the notion of the railway cutting from Katanga

from the river Congo to Lake Tanganyika was far from being completed, the Belgians still occupied the terminus of the railway from the borders of the big African lake. In a few months, under the energetic direction of Mr. Adam, the work of the railway is considerably more advanced.

**German Territory Invaded.**  
"While the organization of the Belgian troops was going on, the enemy tried on several occasions to bring the war into Belgian territory, but these attacks resulted in failure.

"Evidently only one way was open to General Tombreur to put the frontier definitely in safety, that was to carry the operations into German territory. This he did immediately and his troops were in order, in co-operation with the British forces in East Africa.

"On April 18, 1916, the hour arrived for the offensive. On that day a detachment of the first regiment of the Belgian brigade took the lake of Congo, at the southern extremity of the Lake Kivu, in order to take the German post of Shansha from the other side. The next day, April 19, the remainder of the same regiment took this position, the same evening our soldiers floated in German territory.

"M. Renkin sketched the numerous successive engagements from this date to the latter part of June, when the first objective of the Belgian troops was reached—namely the plain between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria, in the northwest corner of German East Africa.

"From there the second phase of the campaign began, the pushing of the Belgian line eastward toward Tabora. During July the Belgian brigade distinguished itself particularly by pushing the Germans back at the point of the Belgian in full retreat toward the Mwanza (Lake Victoria) route at Tabora.

"While these events were taking place, the Belgian brigade were proceeding toward the south, and the first regiment, operating on its left, reached the river Congo, July 26, establishing the connection between our left wing (the Mottier brigade) and our right.

"During the same month of July, the Belgian flotilla of Lake Tanganyika and the aeroplane squadron also showed great activity, bombarding several times the positions of Kigoma, Kiliji and Mwanza, and charged with the defense of the western side of the lake, became at liberty, and were able to reinforce the right wing under General Tombreur for the march on Tabora.

"The portion of the colony into which the Belgians are now seeking to penetrate is the finest section of German East Africa. In the meantime the British operating on the Indian ocean coast of the colony have reported occupation of the principal outpost, Dar-es-Salaam, which, on September 5, surrendered to a combined land and naval attack, and are striving to co-operate with the Belgians in completely surrounding the German forces.

M. Renkin, concluding his interview, said:

**Touches Kaiser's Ambition.**  
"In Africa today, at the same time as she is defending in Flanders the B.E.F. shore of national territory, Belgium is striking another blow at the powerful empire that threatened her independence. This blow is particularly felt by Germany because it touches her pride and her dreams of overseas expansion.

"The Belgian army has in twenty combats overthrown the German troops and made them fly before them for a distance of over 200 kilometers, taking prisoners and trophies at each step.

"The German chancellor spoke complacently recently of the war maps. This point of view is a narrow one when it is the case of a war that is not yet finished. Evidently the chancellor did not think that Belgium was not part, was in a position to reply to him. Look at the map of Europe and of Africa, and compare German colonies, the larger part of Belgium, but all the same less than 29,000 square kilometers; on the other hand, the Belgian Congo has over 1,000,000 square kilometers of German territory in Africa. The one certainly does not recompense the other, but it is none the less true that the Belgian victories in Africa go far toward modifying the political situation of Belgium.

"Prepared, organized and transported under the greatest difficulties and when the Belgian state was suffering through the worst trials that a government could know, the Belgian troops are still for every Belgian, a subject of legitimate patriotic pride, and furnish to all other countries who take an impartial view of the facts a new and decisive proof of the extraordinary vitality of our little nation."

## DEMOCRATS WILL FIGHT HARD FOR NEW YORK STATE

Campaign of Unprecedented Activity Outlined by Wilson Leaders Who Are Confident of Result in November.

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.**  
New York, Sept. 23.—Plans for a statewide campaign of unprecedented activity in the interest of the democratic national and state tickets have been perfected at conferences between Chairman Vance McCormick of the democratic national committee, Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the New York democratic state committee and prominent New York city leaders. Democratic national, state and local leaders reported to the conference that enthusiastic and effective co-operation existed in every election precinct in the state pronounced shifting of sentiment to President Wilson both among the farmers and industrial workers in the interior of the state was the news brought this week from all the upstate leaders.

Chairman Harris was particularly enthusiastic in his assurance to Chairman McCormick that New York state was certain to be found in the Wilson column.

"We have planned to organize along some new lines," said Chairman Harris today. "Voters outside the democratic party, as every one knows, have declared for President Wilson in every election district of the state. There is not a single election district which does not have a number of republicans who are going to vote for President Wilson. We are going to help them get others. So far as the democratic vote is concerned it is a 100 to 1 proposition that Wilson, Seabury and McCombs will get 99 per cent of the 100,000 democrats of all minds who vote in the state.

"In the republican primaries over 100,000 votes were cast for Bacon. That represents the number of republican voters who would have nominated Whitman if they had had their own way.

"Now on the Wilson proposition there are three factors at work. Take the situation, for instance, in the general Electric company's plant in Schenectady, where 25,000 persons are employed. Wilson will get 1,000 to 5,000 votes there that don't belong to the democratic party at all. My reports show that the situation is being repeated all over the state.

"A recent poll in Erie county (Buffalo) shows a shift of 20,000 votes from Hughes to Wilson, while in the agricultural district the republican strongholds, we find any number of farmers who are going to vote for Wilson."

**Motorcycle Accident.**  
Santa Fe, Sept. 23.—The second serious motorcycle accident this week on the streets of Santa Fe, occurred last evening when a motorcycle rider knocked down a four-year-old Mexican boy, breaking the boy's leg. The limb was set by Dr. J. H. Sloan, who happened to be driving past when the accident occurred.



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**THERE IS NO FORMALITY ABOUT A VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY. CALL AT THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING TO WHICH ANY ONE WILL DIRECT YOU.**

## PRESBYTERIANS CHOOSE DUKE CITY MAN TO HEAD SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.**  
Santa Fe, Sept. 23.—Rev. J. W. Windsor of Albuquerque, was today elected synodical superintendent of Sunday school work for three years by the Presbyterian synod of New Mexico in session here.

Rev. C. C. Mathers of Mesilla Park was elected synodical evangelist, receiving twenty-three votes, the other votes being scattered.

The forenoon session was mostly given to a spirited debate on a point of privilege raised by Charles D. Darling, Ph. D., of Roswell, the opposing view being taken by Dr. Glass of Albuquerque.

## DYNAMITE CHARGES EXPLODED IN CHICAGO

**BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL-LEADER WIRE.**  
Chicago, Sept. 23.—Two mysterious explosions, both attributed to labor affairs, partially wrecked two buildings early today. Windows for blocks were shattered.

The first blast occurred at an apartment building occupied by Edward A. Shields, said by the police to be identified with an electrical union.

The second explosion, which damaged the building of the Atlas Garage company, is believed to have been caused by a bomb hurled from a passing elevated train. Union employees of the garage recently went on a strike.

**Practice March Reaches Austin.**  
Austin, Tex., Sept. 23.—The vanguard of 15,000 troops marching from San Antonio crossed the city limits of Austin today. As the troops passed around the state capital they were reviewed by Governor James E. Ferguson, Major General Finston and his staff. The troops have been on the road from San Antonio eight days.

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